*Use your Constitution book and textbook (p. 192-213) to complete the study guide in preparation for your Chapter 7 test.* Define the following terms:

1. Due Process- provision of the Bill of Rights that protects people who are accused of a crime
2. Separation of Powers- the three branches of government
3. Republic- form of government of the United States
4. Petition- a formal request
5. Checks and balances- the ability of each branch of government to “check” on the other branches. Prevents one branch from gaining too much power
6. Anti-Federalists- Delegates of the Constitutional Convention that refused to ratify the Constitution unless the rights of the people were protected.
7. Federalists- Delegates of the Constitutional Convention that believed in a strong, central government.
8. Veto- The power of the President to overrule a law Congress makes

Answer the following questions: BE SURE TO ANSWER ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION

1. What was the Articles of Confederation? What were its weaknesses? First plan of government in the United States. States had all of power. Could NOT tax or regulate trade
2. What was the Northwest Territory? New land north of the Ohio River. (later became Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan)
3. What was the Northwest Ordinance and what did it do? Law that created a process for adding new states.. Allowed freedom of religion, banned slavery
4. When was the Constitutional Convention held and why did they meet? Meeting to discuss government and economic problems. Created the Constitution
5. Which house of Congress was created to represent the states based on population? House of Representatives
6. What is the Federal System? Is this unique to the United States government? Sharing of power between the State and Federal Governments. The U.S. Constitution was the first government to create this type of system.
7. Why is a system of Check and Balances important? Give one example of how Congress “checks” on the President. Prevents one branch from gaining too much power and taking control. Example: Congress can “check” the President by overruling his veto.

1. What are the three branches of government? Describe each branch’s responsibilities

Legislative: Congress makes the laws. Congress can declare war

Executive: The President and his cabinet enforce the laws. President appoints Federal Court judges

Judicial: Courts rule on the laws. Courts can decide if a law is unconstitutional